

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1854.

A Massachusetts friend of Mr. Senator SUMNER having called our attention to the fact of a gross personal imputation against that gentleman, contained in an article copied from a distant paper into the National Intelligencer of the 30th of last month, we consider it due to ourselves that we should state to the public that until this article was published, the Editors of this paper were entirely unaware of its existence. Approving of the object and general reasoning, as cursorily perused, of the article which contained it, we entirely overlooked the passage in question, which the more attentive reader will doubtless remember, wherein Mr. SUMNER is characterized, in very offensive terms, as a "brazen-faced Abolitionist." Had this passage not wholly escaped our observation, it would undoubtedly not have obtained currency in the National Intelligencer.

Terms so obnoxious as those referred to are seldom admitted into its columns, and more seldom still, if ever, employed by the Editors. Towards the Senator from Massachusetts such language could not be justified by any thing within our personal knowledge. In common with most of his countrymen of the North he is doubtless a thorough anti-slavery man; but he is not an Abolitionist, in the understood sense of the term. He has never proposed, and we presume he has never entered into his head, to interfere with the relation of slavery in the States or Territories within which it has a lawful existence. With the implicit respect and deference which we consider ourselves as owing to the Constitution of the United States, his opinion and ours of the obligations in relation to the exterior rights of those States and Territories in regard to their "peculiar institution" are, as our readers know, wide as the Poles asunder. But we are bound to admit that, even in his most excited discourses in the Senate on this subject—that is, on questions affecting these rights—as well as in his general personal intercourse, (so far as we are informed,) he has not been in the habit of transgressing the bounds of parliamentary law or the requirements of courtesy and good-breeding.

Thus much for the present in explanation of the inadvertent injustice done to the Senator from Massachusetts.

In our views of the obligations of the Constitution of the United States upon all who live under it, differing so widely as they do from those of the honorable Senator, there is no particular in which they differ more materially than in the resort which he had in the late debates in the Senate to the *obiter dictum* of President JACKSON, affirming his right to support the Constitution as he understood it, and not as it was understood by others, and affirming especially his independence, in this respect, both of Congress and the Supreme Court. To this revival of an obsolete pretension by the speech of Mr. SUMNER in the Senate on the 28th day of June last, we should have then taken occasion to express our decided dissent had not other engagements interfered. Seeing, however, that it has been more recently re-affirmed, with even greater emphasis, in a speech by the same gentleman at a political Convention in his native State, we propose yet to notice it in its most important bearings, and shall do so in a future paper.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE MONEY?

This is a question asked by one of our exchange papers in reference to the money of the country. Gold has been imported from California at the rate of nearly a million a week for three or four years, and yet, in consequence of heavy imports of foreign merchandise, there is a scarcity of money. If we have had one million in the precious metals we have received four in foreign goods. These goods are forced into market and mostly consumed, from year to year, leaving us nothing to show for the two hundred millions of gold received from California. It is an inevitable result of our present commercial system, than which nothing stands more in need of reform.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Gov. BIGLER, who is a candidate for re-election in Pennsylvania, has been sick for some weeks past and compelled to give up a personal canvass. He therefore avails himself of the newspapers to place before the people an Address of something less than three columns, principally upon State affairs. He represents all the great interests of the State as flourishing except the agricultural. The finances, he says, were never in a more wholesome condition. He favors the common-school system, considering education, in all its phases, the great helpmeet of civilization and Christianity.

Gov. B. deprecates the vice of intemperance, and promises to sanction any measure to mitigate or extirpate the vice, but will not pledge himself to sanction any law the details of which he has not seen. He is against the doctrine of excluding from office persons born out of the country, and opposed to all secret political societies, as well as any religious test.

The Governor has not a word to say on the Nebraska question, probably thinking that the "sovereignty" doctrine has already been pushed to absurd extremes. There is nothing to be made by its discussion in such a State as Pennsylvania.

THE BLACK WARRIOR CASE.—A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Madrid, affirms that before Mr. SOULE left the Spanish capital he stated, verbally, that the Black Warrior difficulty was settled; but, on being pressed to make an official communication, he took his departure without doing so. The present Government is represented to be without uneasiness as to the result of any piratical expedition against Cuba. The troops in that island are held to be quite strong enough to resist any attempts that may be made.

THE RE-ENTRY COMMENCED.—The steamship "City of Manchester" sailed from Philadelphia on Saturday with thirty cabin and one hundred and fifty stowage passengers, and the packet ship "Tonawanda," for Liverpool, sailed the same day with two hundred and four stowage passengers. We have noticed of late frequent departures of large companies of emigrants from the port of New York on their return to the Old World. These occurrences seem to indicate that a re-cession to the excessive emigration of past years has commenced. A vast improvement has taken place in the condition of many of the estates in Ireland since the relief of the redundant population, and which, added to the operation of wholesome laws and the favorable yield of the grain and potato crops, impart strong additional attractions to the old "hearth-stove."

THE TRIAL OF DR. STRYKER for killing Mary Arnold was postponed at the last term of Hill county (Texas) District Court, on his application.

NEW YORK WHIG RESOLUTIONS.

The Evening Post (Soft-Shell Democrat) declares that notwithstanding the strong denunciation of the Nebraska act, the Whig resolutions avoid committing the party to any distinct measure of redress. It thinks that they leave those who are so disposed free to oppose or admit a slave State; and that the resolutions of the Democratic Convention (Soft) left the same liberty to those who adopted them. The Post continues:

"We must allow that, taken together, the resolutions of the Whig Convention have the usual fault of resolutions adopted at all mere party conventions held in the free States since the slavery question has been agitated: they are drawn up with a great deal of ingenuity. The planks of the platform are laid so far apart from each other as to give an opportunity for politicians who desire it to slip through the spaces between."

"We see what is the construction which the friends of Mr. FILLMORE, the Silver Grays, put upon the resolutions. They are friends of the fugitive slave law—we owe that law in fact to Mr. FILLMORE's agency—and they tell us that they find nothing in the resolutions to withhold them from putting that law rigorously in force. They may take a fancy to consummate the policy of the Nebraska bill by admitting as slave States the Territories to which it relates; and they declare to us that the resolutions do not contain a word from which it can be inferred that those who adopted them are not at perfect liberty to do so. Shall we never have resolutions from any party source relating to this question that are water-tight?"

Since the apparent affiliation of the Whig candidates for State officers in New York with the Free Democracy the most reliable of the Whig papers have shown a disposition to "stand off." They consider that their candidates have made a very unnecessary divergence from the Whig platform. Among the most decided and plain-spoken on the subject is the New York Commercial Advertiser. It truly says that "no man in public or private life can be a sincere Whig and at the same time believe the Whig party to be 'a thing of the past,' or desire that it should be swallowed up by another organization. The thing is a moral impossibility."

Referring to the "unusual confusion of parties, interests, and votes" likely to prevail, the Commercial thus takes its ground, at once liberal, conservative, and national:

"We have not scrupled to say where we shall be found amid this wreck of the political world in our gallant Empire State. We shall stand upon that platform of sound principles which, up to the close of the Syracuse Convention, was recognized and approved by both candidates and people. No rush of impetuous men, borne forward by unduly excited, will drive us from that sure foothold. We stand there with the conviction that those principles are just—to the free States and unjust to none; and that, however popular opinion may fluctuate under this or that temporary excitement, the sober second thought of the people will bring them back to a full and cordial approval of these sentiments. Their truth is their strength and will be their justification. They assert, it is true, in strong language, the rights of the free States, and we are among those who earnestly believe that it is high time those rights should be boldly asserted and vigorously maintained. While we would in no wise interfere with the rights of the slave States, or indulge any but fraternal feelings to our fellow-citizens of the South, we would have it made apparent that we too have convictions, and interests, and institutions for which we claim respect, and in the maintenance of which we intend to be resolute and unflinching."

"Whatever was said in this journal on the day after the Convention at Syracuse is in accordance with the above, and by those declarations we must abide. We should not desire to take back a single word of that commendation had our candidates remained in the same position in which they then stood. That they do not, no Whig can regret more than ourselves. They have gone whither we cannot follow them, and have sought political associates with whom we cannot fraternize. They did politically win in throwing themselves off the Whig platform into the turbulent abyss of the Saratoga Convention; in deserting the clear and open path which their fellow-Whigs had opened before them for the dubious and trackless waste of at least incipient Abolitionism. Nor can we find any mitigating circumstances in their error. They well knew with what care the Whig resolutions were framed; how the Convention was pressed and embarrassed by the general indignation against the South for its breach of faith in the matter of the Missouri compromise; and that it was the wish of the party, as represented in the Convention, while asserting the principle of non-extension of slavery and rebuking the breach of faith which the South had committed, to steer clear of that Abolitionism from which in an evil hour they (the candidates) have sought succor."

"The only hope that remains for us is that Messrs. Clark, Raymond, Fitzhugh, and Bowne did not put upon the Clark resolutions that interpretation which every man not placed in their peculiar position would naturally give to them, although the very names, of the gentlemen with whom they corresponded should have led them to scan them with a critical eye. Giving them the benefit, however, of our supposition, it would be a perfectly honorable course on their part to publicly disavow the abolition tendency of the Saratoga resolutions, and thus set themselves right with the party who honored them by nomination. They only can repair the mischief wrought by their imprudence. They may rest assured that they cannot draw the Whig party after them into the mire of Abolitionism. We doubt whether the abolition party, even by the aid of its more respectable allies, the friends of temperance, is strong enough to elect them; but, even if they secure their elections, they will not, they cannot have the confidence of the true Whig party, for it is a national and not a sectional party."

"The exaltation or humiliation of the Whig party of this great State is just now in the hands of these four gentlemen. They cannot, it is true, destroy it, but they can prostrate it for a season. When they consented to become its candidates the prospect was almost without a cloud. Of its success at the ballot box not even its opponents for a moment doubted. Those who had predicted that its Convention would go over to Abolitionism, or be split into hostile fragments by contentions on that point, had been proved false prophets. All was harmony and peace and the party was not Abolitionized. The whole Whig heart breathed freely, and received cordially to its confidence the candidates the Convention gave them. Then, we repeat, all was pleasant. With a fair wind and a cheerful crew, the good ship was sure of making her port. And the same state of things can only be brought about again by the candidates publicly correcting the error into which they have fallen. Will they do it for the party's sake?"

BRANDSTUFFS IN SCOTLAND.—The Dumfries Courier states that 60 pounds per bushel for wheat, 60 pounds per bushel for barley, and 40 pounds per bushel for oats have generally been considered a kind of standard or medium weight between the heavier and lighter qualities; and it mentions as a specimen of the present crop that last week's Haddington market samples of new grain were shown of the following extraordinary weights: Wheat 65 pounds per bushel, barley 58½ pounds per bushel, and oats 48 pounds per bushel.

FROM THE DETROIT (DEMOCRATIC) FREE PRESS OF SEPT. 29. DIDN'T ANSWER IT.—Senator DOUGLAS, at Chicago, said to the crowd before him: "The great objection you have to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, [cries of 'Yes, yes,'] 'Well,' continued the Senator, 'what was the Missouri compromise? It was the prohibition of slavery north of a line, and the recognition of slavery south of that line. Was there, he asked, 'a man in the crowd who was in favor of recognizing slavery south of any line?' The abolition hounds were dumb. They didn't answer the question."

WASHINGTON RUMORS.

We extract the following paragraphs from the Telegraphic despatches in yesterday's number of the New York Times:

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3. There is not one word of truth in the story about a naval force going to San Juan to make a demonstration against the British protectorate by saluting the Nicaragua flag. As I have heretofore advised you, Minister WHEELER, Commercial Agent FARRER, Capt. HOLMES, and others have been conferring with the Administration on Greytown affairs. The steamer Princeton, of the home squadron, will take Mr. WHEELER and family out, if the ship be found reliable on the trip she is now making from New York to Norfolk, and her accommodations are sufficient. If not, the Columbia will probably go in her place. Mr. FARRER is also to go out to take testimony relative to the bombardment and the amount of damage. The vessel will only remain while he is engaged in this duty. No other naval operation in that quarter is even talked of thus far.

Attorney General DENMOND, of Canada, is here endeavoring to get the Administration to put the Reciprocity Treaty immediately into effect as between us and Canada, without waiting the action of the other provinces. Mr. FARRER is ready to-night on the same business, on behalf of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Governor General HEAD is also expected.

The President and Cabinet have considered the subject and will decide that they have no power to carry out reciprocity until all the Provinces, except Newfoundland, have acquiesced, by specific legislation, in the provisions of the Treaty. Our Government, however, cannot of course recognize the agents of the Provinces as official persons in the transaction. We deal only with the Sovereign of Great Britain.

SAMUEL D. LECOMPTE, of Maryland, has been appointed Chief Justice of Kansas, vice MADISON BROWN, of Maryland, resigned.

SOUTHERN OPINION.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN. THE TRUTH WELL SPOKEN.—The New Orleans Bulletin, referring to articles in favor of the revival of the slave trade that have recently appeared in certain Southern papers, pertinently and truthfully says:

"It is the vocation of certain journals at the South to furnish material to leading Abolition papers at the North to keep them raving at, abusing, and denouncing the whole of us indiscriminately—so that the feeling of alienation may grow stronger until it leads to a separation of the Confederacy, peaceful or otherwise, the authors and originators do not care a whit!"

"We have no doubt the article (quoted by the Boston Journal) was written with the express view of exasperating Abolition journals and inducing fresh and reckless onslaughts on the South. The Southern people ask for no such treaty, and never will. The articles in favor of legalizing the slave trade—at least abolishing the penalties—were written for the especial purpose of putting all Abolitionism in an uproar. The success which followed these efforts was eminently satisfactory to the writers; for they took good care to keep their readers duly advised, could lead to no other emotions than those of indignation among the Southern people. Every sensible man knows, or ought to know, before he expresses an opinion on the subject, that, where the question of legalizing the African slave trade is left exclusively to the decision of slaveholders, it would be voted down with almost entire unanimity."

"There are more ways than one by which an end can be attained. A good tactician will resort to indirection when it will enable him to accomplish his objects better than direct action. So it is with thousands and tens, we might say hundreds of thousands at the South this very moment. The great mass of the secessionists of 1850 still believe a dissolution of the Union to be necessary and in the highest degree desirable; that it is the only salvation in store for their section of the country. They entertain this belief honestly and patriotically, and are prepared at any moment, ay, anxious, to dare the hazard of the die. Those who think secessionism is dead desire themselves with a false, it may be destructive, fallacy. Give them the opportunity. That is all they want, and that they are panting for. They only acquiesce because a majority of their own immediate fellow-citizens were against them."

"Now, 'putting this and that together,' it is not evident that their policy is to exasperate the Abolitionists into new, violent, more ferocious, and unwarrantable assaults upon the South, so as to create capital at home and eventually win, by means of disgust and indignation thus excited, a majority of the people over to their side? To us the proposition appears as clear as demonstration itself."

STORM ON THE COAST OF TEXAS.

The coast of Texas was visited by a disastrous gale, commencing on Sunday, the 18th, and lasting until Thursday night, the 21st ultimo.

Galveston was overflooded with water, causing a considerable loss of property. At Lavaca not much damage was sustained. At Indianola three vessels were driven ashore, two of which were entirely lost, with assorted cargoes of merchandise. Many houses at Saluria and Decker's Point were entirely washed away, some unroofed, and others taken off the blocks, there not being a single house that escaped serious damage, and quite a number being razed to the ground. The new wharf was totally demolished. Of Decker's wharf and warehouse not a vestige is left. Two schooners were totally lost, and their crews perished. The United States schooner Fairy, belonging to the lighthouse department, was beached, and is a total loss. The machinery, &c. of the lighthouse of Pass Cavallo sustained some material injury.

The gale visited Matagorda with almost unparalleled fury, destroying nearly all the buildings in the place. Only three or four houses escaped prostration or unroofing. The stocks of goods of the merchants were mostly ruined. Four lives were lost in the town: Mrs. Duffy, Mr. Merriman, and a negro woman and child. The steamer boat Kate Ward was entirely wrecked near the town; Capt. Ward, his brother, and nine of the crew perished. A schooner was also totally lost, with her captain and crew. The crops of cane and cotton were blown down. Quite a number of small craft are reported lost with all their crews. Trespassers and the houses on the peninsula opposite were all swept away, except Col. Lewis's and two others. Several lives are reported to have been lost, among which were two children of Capt. Rugeley, who were killed by the house being blown down upon them.

Corpus Christi and other places westward remain to be heard from, as also the country.

We learn from the "Star" of last evening that information has reached Washington from the chief of the Mexican Boundary Survey, Maj. Wm. H. EXNER, dated on the 24th ultimo, at Powder Horn, (Matagorda Bay), saying that the men and property of the expedition have suffered much less than might have been expected from the storm in that quarter, though they were nearly all at sea off the coast at the time. All but property to the amount of \$600 is conceived to be positively safe. This property was shipped from New Orleans on the "Star of the South," which it was thought was lost. The gale had prevented the "Minnesota" from arriving; and, as that vessel carried the wagons of the expedition, some delay was anticipated. She had, however, been spoken off Galveston bar, and lighters had been provided to expedite the expedition's freight on her to Powder Horn. There had been two cases of yellow fever in the expedition to the 24th ultimo.

CERTAIN'S Commentary on the Jurisdiction and Practice of the Courts of the United States.—We have just seen the first volume of this work, and have high professional authority for saying that it may be regarded not only as a safe and convenient guide for practitioners in the Supreme Court, but as supplying a great desideratum to the profession generally.

FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.

The New Orleans Picayune has accounts respecting the revolution in Northern Mexico differing essentially from those circulated on the authority of the Brownsville (Texas) "Flag." By the following letter it will be seen that the attempt of the revolutionists on Monterey has failed and the insurrection is deemed to be at an end for the present:

MATAMOROS, SEPTEMBER 17, 1854.

The revolution in this part of Mexico has at last turned out to be a failure. The success with which it commenced, and which encouraged the friends of progress to hope for a complete change of Government, was followed by reverses, which have finally ended in almost a total dispersion of the revolutionists, and riveted more firmly, if possible, the chains of the Dictator upon this unfortunate people. Several causes have combined to bring about this result, want of money, arms, and proper leaders being among the number, but probably the principal one is found in the energy and enterprise of his Serene Highness, Santa Anna. At the first note of alarm which reached Mexico from this frontier all the available troops within striking distance were put in motion, and a large number were sent against the revolutionists, who had armed rancheros of the Rio Grande. The arrival yesterday of Col. CASTRO, with 600 troops, increases the garrison of this city to about 1,500 men, and it is reported that it will be further increased so as to number 4,000. It is very doubtful, however, if this can be done, as it will weaken other points, and my opinion is that no more troops can be spared for this frontier. These, however, are sufficient to keep Tamalipa in subjection, and it would appear that the revolutionists were of the same opinion, for from last accounts they were in full march for Monterey, where they are in hopes that the inhabitants will join them. Should this be the case, and should they get possession of that city, with its large stores of arms and ammunition, they can bid defiance to all the forces that Santa Anna can send against them. A few days will tell whether the scattered parties have united and taken up this enterprise, or whether they have disbanded and given up the attempt to shake off the yoke of the Dictator.

The Americans on the opposite side of the river have taken but little or no interest in this matter, with the exception of the editor of the American Flag, published in Brownsville, who appears to be deeply concerned in the progress and result of the revolution. His paper is filled with the most violent abuse of Gen. WOLFE, SANTA ANNA, and every body and every thing connected with the Government. His course would tend to keep up a bad state of feeling between the two frontiers, did not the people know that he does not express the sentiments of the citizens of Brownsville or of Texas.

Yesterday, the 16th of September, was the anniversary of Mexican independence, and was celebrated, as all such days are, by the firing of cannon, parading of troops, &c. The two Governments, through their military representatives on the frontiers, Gen. Wolfe and Major D. PORTER, took advantage of the day to shake hands across the Rio Grande and to renew their high considerations, &c. The stars and stripes waved over the main plaza of Matamoros during the day, while the Mexican flag occupied the same position over the battlements of Fort Brown, and each side saluted the other with twenty-one guns.

In connection with this, I would mention a handsome thing that Gen. Wolfe did this morning. The soldier who had charge of the American flag, owing probably to the patriotic ardor with which he had celebrated "independence," ran up it upon the plaza at sunrise, in place of the flag of Mexico. Of course it had to be taken down, but before it was lowered Gen. Wolfe had his guns run out and gave it a national salute. Such little courtesies have a tendency to soften down any little animosities that may happen to exist between the two Republics.

As I am leaving a courier has arrived, bringing the news that the attempt of the revolutionists on Monterey has been a failure, the inhabitants of that city refusing to join them. These the Tamalipa revolutionists have received with satisfaction.

THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the Laws passed at the last Session of Congress. The public acts cover 590 pages, 198 of which are taken up with the compilation of Post Routes, embraced in one act. The private acts make 69 pages and the Treaties and Proclamations 93 pages. All the Treaties and all the Laws of a public nature have been published in this paper except a joint resolution to pay the pages and employes of the House of Representatives, which we now insert:

A Joint Resolution making appropriation for the payment of the House of Representatives of the United States, passed August 18th, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, voting extra compensation to pages, folders, and others.

As it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum appropriated by the House of Representatives on this day for the payment of its pages and employes be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. [Approved, August 6, 1854.]

KANSAS.

The Kansas Herald, printed at Fort Leavenworth, has just come to hand. It is the first newspaper published in the new Territory, and is a very respectable looking sheet and edited with ability. The town of Fort Leavenworth was founded by thirty-two settlers, who formed themselves into an association, who got the original claimants of the town relinquish their rights. The company expended \$2,400 in clearing the town and twenty acres of land for the town. The stock was divided into one hundred and seventy-five shares, which have since sold at prices ranging from \$200 to \$500. The town is situated one mile and a half below Fort Leavenworth. It joins the Military Reserve, and has a rock-bound front on the river, with a gradual ascent and gentle undulation into the plain. This place is deemed to be the capital and metropolis of the Territory. They have already a steam saw-mill, a printing office, several stores, a large hotel, a boarding-house, warehouses, and a number of private dwellings.

The Editor of the "Herald" gives a very favorable account of the soil and climate. The country is well watered by numerous streams and tributaries of the Missouri and Kansas. The lands in the vicinity of those streams are well wooded with a heavy growth of oak, black walnut, hickory, and other valuable timber. The soil of both prairie and timber is a "malleable loam," being the result of a gradual descent to the sea. The climate is healthy and temperate. The streams are pure and clear, running over pebbly beds, and affording a constant and almost unlimited water power. The spirit which animates the hardy and enterprising settlers augurs well for the new Territory. Five thousand freemen are already in the ark, and from the numbers on the way it is expected that Kansas will be a State of this glorious Union before twelve months.

At Charleston, on Saturday and Sunday last, there were three deaths by yellow fever. At Augusta, for the three days ending with Saturday, there were thirteen deaths from the fever.

HOW FOR THE HONEY.—In Fitchburg (Mass.) good apples are selling at 42 cents per barrel, and good potatoes may be had for 42 cents per bushel.

Bringing them this way, good friends, and realize a handsome profit. We go in for large per centage in Washington, and never forget the old adage that "competition is the life of trade."

GRIST AND MARIO.—The New York Times of Tuesday, in speaking of the performances of these artists, says:

"The attendance last evening was disheartening. They are doubtful if fifteen hundred persons were in the house. There was no enthusiasm except at the end of the first act, when Madame Grisi and Signor Mario were, as usual, called for."

AMERICANS IMPRISONED IN MEXICO.—Five gentlemen from California report to the Western Texas man in Durango, Mexico, they found in prison three Americans, named Wm. Shirley, of Brooks county, New York; Wm. Rogers, of Stockport, Ohio; John Gaines of Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio. These men, it is said, have been in a dungeon four years and three months, and during two years of this time they were chained down to the floor, in total darkness, where they could not see any person, nor see one who fed them. At the end of two years the huge chains and shackles were removed, which had worn the flesh off to the bone, were removed to save their lives. They were imprisoned on the charge of murder and robbery, and had been unable to get a trial, and respectable Mexicans admitted that there was no proof to convict them. They say that they have repeatedly written to the American Minister in Mexico, but do not believe he received their letters.

HOW TO GET RID OF MOSQUITOES IN THE NIGHT.—Mosquitoes, says an exchange, love beef blood better than they do any other blood in the veins of human kind. Just as you are about to go to bed, take a couple of quarts of blood at night and you will sleep undisturbed by these pests. In the morning you will find them full and stupid with beef blood, and the meat sucked as dry as a cork.

WORDS OF TRUTH AND SOBERNESS.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS DUE OF SEPTEMBER 26.

During the discussions which followed the introduction into Congress of the Nebraska-Kansas bill the Southern members who sustained the repeal of the Missouri Compromise were encouraged in their policy by the hope that the removal of this restriction would secure the conversion of Kansas into a slave State. The hope of the South was the dread of the North, the press and orators of which incessantly deprecated the passage of the bill upon the ground that it must inevitably extend the area of slavery. There was in Congress a small fraction of Northern and Southern members who maintained entirely different views. They contended that soil and climate had infinitely more to do with the establishment or inhibition of slavery than Congressional enactments; that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise would not make slave-holding territory of Nebraska or Kansas unless the geographical position and agricultural capacity of these Territories rendered them suitable for the introduction of our domestic institution; that good and stable reasons existed for the belief that such was not the case, and that these Territories would inevitably be peopled by whites alone. They argued that the Missouri Compromise had long existed, had been quietly acquiesced in by both sections of the Confederacy, was respected at the South and tenaciously clung to at the North; that its repeal would lead to a substantial benefit on the former, while it would irritate and exasperate the latter, cool their ardor in behalf of the South, and fill their minds with suspicion of our good faith; that, in view of the small and doubtful advantage and the certain and serious evils which the measure would produce, it would be better to leave this great compromise untouched, and not to weaken, by an act of injudicious and unnecessary policy, the hold the South had obtained on the North through the passage of the memorable compromise of 1850.

These arguments were of no avail against the vast majority of the Southern members and the imposing force of Northern representatives whom the influence of the Administration had drilled into obedience. The bill was passed; the Missouri Compromise was repealed. The action of Congress was deeply concerned with the indignation at the North and with singular apathy at the South. From that time the aspect of popular sentiment in both sections has undergone little change. The South really manifests an astonishing indifference to the result. There is no excitement, no appearance of exultation, scarcely an evidence of passing interest. In the North the feeling of irritation has become intense. It has broken down political landmarks; it has swept away the strongest partisan animosities; it has united Whigs, Democrats, and Free-soilers in a determined and thoroughly organized combination to arrest the progress of slavery; in short, the passage of the bill has wrought all the mischief solemnly predicted by the little band of conservative and reflecting men who in Congress essayed in vain to preach reason to the enthusiasts and fanatics on either side.

There might be some compensation for this deplorable result did the repeal of the Missouri Compromise effect any real good to the South. If that policy gave us one or more slave States in *case or in posse* the Southern people would probably have reason to rejoice at its passage in spite of a now alienated and hostile North. But we believe it is now pretty generally conceded that the hope that either Nebraska or Kansas will become a slaveholding Territory is destined to utter disappointment. As for Nebraska, not even an effort has been made to introduce the institution in that region. Some impulse has been given to the people of Missouri to carry their slaves into Kansas; but the attempt has been sickly and imperfect. We published recently a number of letters written from that Territory to some conservative Northern papers, and particularly to the New York Journal of Commerce, a sheet that has never flattered from its high-toned position on all subjects of sectional controversy. These letters, without a single exception, declare that Kansas is being rapidly settled with a white population; and the Journal of Commerce lays particular stress on one letter, from high authority, which affirms that "not a slaveholder in Missouri has as yet moved his slaves into Kansas." "In short," adds the writer, "there is just ground of apprehension that not enough slaves will be carried into the Territory to make it much of an object to set them free."

The upshot, then, of this long and angry contest is that Nebraska and Kansas will not be slaveholding Territories; that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise has not advanced the South one iota; that it has thrown the North into a perfect furor of excitement; and promises to renew, in a more violent and dangerous form to the peace and stability of the Union, those sectional quarrels which were happily healed by the pacific adjustment of 1850.

We submit that it was hardly worth while, for the sake of establishing an abstract principle, to do so much of positive ill and of prospective injury.

COINAGE FOR SEPTEMBER.

Statement of coinage at the Mint at Philadelphia during the month of September, 1854:

GOLD.			
Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.	
Double eagles.....	8,434	\$168,680 00	
Eagles.....	8,432	84,320 00	
Half eagles.....	168,640	843,200 00	
Quarter eagles.....	80,372	200,930 00	
Dollars.....	82,000	82,000 00	
Fine bars.....		1,976,907 98	
Total.....	207,610	2,654,797 98	
SILVER.			
Half dollars.....	80,000	\$40,000 00	
Quarter dollars.....	1,040,000	260,000 00	
Total.....	1,120,000	300,000 00	
COPPER.			
Cents.....	278,452	\$2,784 52	
Total.....	1,601,062	\$2,967,532 50	

A PLEASING PICTURE.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS INTELLIGENCER.

We have all along believed that the troubles, controversies, disputes, and contemplated conflicts between settlers in Kansas existed more in the heated brains of designing scribbles than anywhere else. Many suppose that it would be as difficult to get a Yankee and Southerner to shelter together in the same tent in Kansas as it would be to have a lion and a lamb bound together in the same iron. It is all a mistake. Read the following briefly and comfortably picture of life in Kansas, from the "Agrarian," published at Independence, Missouri:

"We have all along been aware that our position here on the frontier exposed us to distant attacks to look to this paper for information respecting the progress of things in the adjacent Territory of Kansas. We have forborne to say any thing, for a reason which, however it may be regarded by others, is satisfactory to us. That reason is that there was nothing to be said. The fierce agitation going on among the masses of the people, and the newspaper men throughout the country is probably nowhere in the Union treated by the people with such profound indifference as just about here and across the line. Those who will take the trouble of making a short excursion into the Territory will find here and there the oddest kind of association. For instance, he may find a Yankee, a Tennesseean, and a Missourian all cozily sheltered in the same cabin, and living together as harmoniously as a prairie dog, a rattlesnake, and an owl. They all seek to better their condition in life, and to secure, if so be they can, the little pocket of 600 acres of mother earth, whereon to propagate, no matter what, but opinion least of all things. The Yankee (shame on his education!) has never heard of the famous Boston Propaganda; the Tennesseean has barely 'heard tell' of Mr. Calhoun and the rights of the South; and the Missourian thinks the rights of the West will be amply vindicated if he can get his favorite quarter-section."

THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.

According to late advice Utah is getting along flourishingly. The wheat fields promise an abundant harvest. Salt Lake City is getting along finely; paper is now manufactured there, and the Deseret News is printed upon the home-made article. Brigham Young's policy has been to have every thing made in the settlement which could possibly be produced. A ferry boat now plies on the Jordan, on which Salt Lake is situated. She is forty-six feet long, will have a stern-wheel propelled by horse power, and is destined to be used mainly for the transportation of stock to and from Great Salt Lake City and Antelope Island. A bridge has been built over Jordan. The news states that goods to the value of one million dollars are on the road from Missouri to Deseret. At a meeting of the Saints on the 28th of June mission-aries were appointed to march across the land, and as John Smith, the eldest son of Hyram Smith, was voted to be ordained the Patriarch over the whole Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

PRODUCTS AND PRICES.